

(To Be Continued 未完)

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蘇聯在東德與捷克的活動

"Soviet Activities In Eastern Germany And Czechoslovakia"

By Lindley Fraser
林德頓·佛萊塞著

London, (LPS) — The uneasy relations between Russia and the Western Powers have recently been made even more difficult by new evidence as to how the Russians have been behaving in their occupation zones in Germany and Austria and in the countries under their control.

俄國與西方諸國間不調協的關係，最近因俄人在其佔領區內及控制下的諸國中之行動而益趨惡化。此種新證據，顯示俄人與西方諸國間之關係，已趨於惡化。俄人對捷克之行動，已引起西方諸國之注意。俄人對捷克之行動，已引起西方諸國之注意。俄人對捷克之行動，已引起西方諸國之注意。

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let us remember, for every one party political leader who is known outside his country, there must be literally hundreds who are not internationally known if the party is to have any continuing life.

假如一個人是著名的反共者，而無國際聲望的話，即他即需要更多的勇氣。我們需要知道，一個政黨如要繼續生存，除它的政治領袖是知名之外，尚需有千百個非國際知名的人才成的。

There are many such people in Eastern Germany today. It is worth while to underline exactly what they are risking. 今天的東德有千百個人才，他們所冒的危險，是值得我們注意的。

完全失蹤 COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE
Let me cite a case known to me personally — one of many. A man who was throughout the pre-war years a convinced anti-Nazi and had to spend some of the war years in a concentration camp, succeeded in returning to his home in Berlin just after the end of the war. A few days before British and American troops arrived to take over their sections of the city, he was visited by a Russian officer.

這是一件事，我個人所知道的事。這是在許多事情中之一。某人在大戰前年一直是激進的反納粹者，在戰時曾在集中營中生活過。戰後，他成功地回到柏林，就在英軍和美軍接管柏林的前幾天，有一個俄國官員來訪問他。他告訴俄國官員，他是一個反納粹者，而且因為他反對納粹而曾被關在集中營中。俄國官員聽了，說他是一個好人，並給他一些錢，讓他去買一些衣服。他高興地接受了，並說他會去買一些衣服。他高興地接受了，並說他會去買一些衣服。

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less he had something discreditable to conceal. Under the circumstances it was impressive that more than ten per cent of Czechoslovak voted against their Communist government. They knew that they were running a risk; they knew also that taking the risk would make no immediate difference since the result of the election was foregone conclusion; but they took the useless risk for the sake of asserting their convictions and their principles.

比較不那麼極端，在這種情形之下，有百分之十以上的捷克選民對他們的共產黨政府投反對票，這是不會堅持秘密的。在這種情形之下，有百分之十以上的捷克選民對他們的共產黨政府投反對票，這是不會堅持秘密的。在這種情形之下，有百分之十以上的捷克選民對他們的共產黨政府投反對票，這是不會堅持秘密的。

這些人之所以被拘捕，並不是因為政治的原因。或許大部份都是俄國間諜所需要的有特別技術的技術人員。例如翻譯人員，不過其中有些可能是，而有些是無效的。會是非共產黨德國的民主領袖。

在這些國家的同樣步驟，在一個極端形式，在別國現在正處於共產黨控制之下。在一個極端形式，在別國現在正處於共產黨控制之下。在一個極端形式，在別國現在正處於共產黨控制之下。在一個極端形式，在別國現在正處於共產黨控制之下。

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青年課室

YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

USES OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

各類形容詞之用法

Numeral Adjectives 指數形容詞

Few, A few, The few. Each of these expressions has a distinct meaning of its own:—
(每詞各有其特別意義)。

(a) **Few** is a Negative adjective, and signifies "not many".
Few 係一否定形容詞，其義為「不多」。
He read few books (he did not read many books).
他所讀之書不多。

(b) **A few** is an Affirmative adjective, and signifies "some at least".
A few 係肯定形容詞，其義為「總有些少」(某個數目，雖為數甚少)。
He read a few books (that is, he read some books at least, though the number was small).
他讀過幾本書(即，他讀過幾本書，雖為數甚少)。

(c) **The few** implies two statements, one Negative and the other Affirmative.
The few 含二種意義：一否定，一肯定。
He read the few books he had.

That is:—
(1) The books he had were not many. (Negative).
他所讀之書不多。
(2) He read all the books he had. (Affirmative).
他讀了他所有之書。

Many, A many. The former phrase is followed by Singular nouns, and the latter by Plural ones:—
前一詞用單數名詞，後一詞則用複數名詞。

(a) **Many A.** Here "a" = "one"; "many a man" means "many times one man" or "many men". Hence "many" has here the force of a Multiplicative numeral:—
Many 此處之 "a" = "一"; "many a man" 之意為「許多倍一個人」，或「許多人」，故 "many" 有數倍指數形容詞之力量。
Many a youth and many a maid.
許多少年及許多少女。
Dancing 'neath the greenwood shade. — Milton.
跳舞於綠林之蔭 — Milton.

(b) **A many.** Here "many" has the force of a Collective noun, and **Of** is understood after it:—
A many, 此處之 "many" 有集合名詞之力量，其後之 "of" 被省略。

卡賓德在滬大學講演

再度闡明美對外政策

Text Of Cabot Speech To University Of Shanghai Students

It is equally absurd to assert that the military — let alone militarists — control our government. Time-hallowed political tradition in the United States demands civilian control over our military, and that tradition is being honored today. That a few men with brilliant military records have been given positions commensurate with their abilities is only natural, yet in the Cabinet, for example, there is but one retired officer, General Marshall. In Congress there are practically no men with professional military training. The recent political defeats of a distinguished American officer suggest that the American people generally prefer to have professional soldiers attack their profession. The American Government is, and will remain, civilian.

其自然的事。然而就美國政府說，其只有一位軍人，馬歇爾將軍，但他還是退役了的。在美國國會中，更說美國人一般的愛戴軍人治軍而不願他們執政的，美國政府現在，將來還是文官執政的政府。

What then about the charge that we are supporting reaction throughout the world? Given our history of liberty and our consistent support of the weak and the oppressed — for example, our frequent championship of China's cause — this would be a strange historical reversal. Are the socialist governments of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries, are the European democracies like France and Holland reactionary, and is that the reason for the Marshall Plan? Did we supply many hundreds of millions of dollars of UNRRA supplies to such Communist countries as Yugoslavia, Poland, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia because they were reactionary? Have we flouted Spain because its government is democratic? Must we not explain American Policy? And what is a reactionary government? Is not a totalitarian regime which destroys all freedom, even in the name of the people, reactionary? —

cause its government is democratic? Must we not explain American Policy? And what is a reactionary government? Is not a totalitarian regime which destroys all freedom, even in the name of the people, reactionary? —

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